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Totally Ready to Handle Any U.S. Invasion

Supreme Commander Alerts All KPA Units, Worker-Peasant Red Guards, Red Young Guards

PYONGYANG, Aug. 19 (KCNA)—Follows the report of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army published on August 19:

As already reported, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are making a desperate attempt to start a new war in Korea committed a grave provocative act against our side in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom on August 18.

Around 10:45 a.m. August 18, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent 14 bandits carrying axes to fell a tree at random in the Joint Security Area.

In connection with this act of the enemy, four personnel of our side went to the spot and repeatedly told the enemy that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily but an agreement be reached between the two sides before felling it as it is tree in the Joint Security Area controlled by us.

But the enemy side, far from complying with our just demand, collectively pounced, brandishing lethal weapons, upon the security personnel of our side, counting on its numerical superiority, and committed the outrageous provocative act of violence against the security personnel of our side.

This reckless provocation of the enemy compelled the security personnel of our side to take a step in self-defence. Thus, a free-for-all fight took place between the two sides, injuring personnel of both sides.

This is a stark fact. But the U.S. side is raising a war racket on a big scale, resorting to fabrications with the allegation that our side was the one which provoked it.

Such grave provocative act committed by the U.S. side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom is a premeditated act planned beforehand to start a war.

This was made plain by the slanders and calumnies hurled against us by such bosses of U.S. imperialism as Ford and Kissinger and the south Korean puppets immediately after the U.S. imperialists committed the provocation.

No sooner had this incident occurred than our side requested the convocation of a security officers meeting, considering that it should be discussed first at a security officers meeting as it took place in the Joint Security Area.

But, the U.S. side, refusing this just request of ours, unwarrantedly insisted on having a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission first.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent a ultimatum-style notice to our side and, at the same time, took a combat posture by issuing an emergency order of alert to the units of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

This is the prelude to the war adventure that the U.S. imperialist aggressors may perpetrate.

In face of such reckless war clamours of the U.S. imperialists, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army ordered all the units of the Korean People's Army and the entire members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards to enter into combat readiness.

We do not want to provoke others first but will never allow the enemy to provoke us first.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the reality and act with discretion.

If the U.S. imperialists dare start a war in defiance of our stern warning, they will be unable to escape a crushing blow.

Details of Incident

PYONGYANG, Aug. 19 (KCNA)—The Korean Central News Agency was authorized to make public a statement on August 19.

The statement reads as follows:

As already reported, the U.S. imperialist aggressors running wild to start a new war of aggression in Korea committed a grave provocation against our side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom on August 18.

Around 10 hours 45 minutes on the morning of August 18, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suddenly drove out 14 bandits carrying axes and lethal weapons to fell a tree at random in the Joint Security Area.

The tree was planted and tended with much care by our side for a long time.

Seeing the act of the enemy, 4 security personnel of our side went to the spot and repeatedly told the enemy that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily without a prior consultation with our side as the tree is controlled by our side.

The enemy who came out with the aim of committing a provocation from the outset, far from complying with the just demand of our side, committed the unbearable insulting act of hurling invectives and spitting at the security personnel of our side, counting on his numerical superiority, and collectively pounced upon at last and beat security personnel of our side, and injured them by throwing an axe.

This critical situation compelled the security personnel of our side to take a step in self-defence.

The security personnel of our side put up a death-defying resistance against the enemy, throwing back the axe hurled by the enemy.

When things developed in this way, the enemy reinforced his force with more than 30 hooligans he had kept waiting in advance.

In this incident provoked by the enemy 5 security personnel of our side were wounded heavily or lightly.

This is the truth of the incident. This notwithstanding, now the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are distorting the fact to make it appear as if our side caused the incident carrying axes. But, this can fool no one. The axe used by the enemy when a free-for-all took place is now in our hands. It is an axe of Australian make used in the U.S. army units.

The attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to shift the responsibility on to our side after openly committing a provocation in the Joint Security Area in broad daylight, self-exposes that they had plotted this incident in a planned manner to find a pretext for starting a war.

As has already been ascertained, this is crystal clear from the fact that while this incident was taking place, the assistant security officer of the U.S. army, the U.S. duty officer and a captain of the south Korean puppet army directly commanded it, watching the scene, on Hill No. 3 opposite Panmunjom, having made even preparations for photographing it, and more than 100 heavily armed military personnel were waiting in three trucks behind them.

That the U.S. imperialists provoked the incident under a premeditated plan was made plain when such highest authorities of the United States as Ford and Kissinger as well as the south Korean puppet clique were all mobilized, as soon as they began the provocative act, in raising at a time a large-scale clamour hurling groundless slanders and calumnies against our side, sent an ultimatum-style notice to our side and issued an "order of emergency alert" to the U.S. forces occupying south Korea.

As soon as this incident occurred, we urgently called a security officers meeting, considering it natural to deal with it at that meeting first, as it took place in the Joint Security Area.

But the enemy was arrogant enough to refuse this just proposal of ours and came out with a demand for the convocation of a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, raising a frantic row of viciously slandering our side, like the thief crying "stop thief!"

We are ready to call a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at any time after a security officers meeting to make clear the truth of the incident and bar the U.S. side from committing such provocative act again.

Facts make it as plain as noonday to what extent the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have gone in their reckless and vicious manoeuvres to increase tension in Korea and start a new war.

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to sternly condemn the brutal provocative outrage of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique against our side as a planned criminal act deliberately committed by them to incite antagonism and hostility and heighten the tension between the north and the south of Korea and lead the situation to the brink of war and an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

We strongly hold that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must severely punish the prime movers who planned and provoked the incident and criminals involved in the provocative outrage and take appropriate measures against the recurrence of similar incidents.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets must look straight at the reality and act with discretion.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in the reckless acts and provocations in Korea, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Rodong Sinmun Commentary

PYONGYANG, Aug. 19 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) publishes an editorial article under the headline "We Pungently Denounce Reckless Military Provocation of U.S. Imperialists to Light Blasting Fuse of War."

The article says:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors running wild to unleash another war in Korea committed a grave provocative act against our side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom.

As already reported, on the morning of August 18 the U.S. imperialist aggression army mobilized more than 10 hooligans carrying axes and committed the brigandish act of felling at random a tree in the Joint Security Area which cannot be disposed of arbitrarily without an agreement between the two sides. Furthermore, they collectively pounced, brandishing lethal weapons, upon security personnel of our side who demanded they stop the illegal act and committed an unpardonable hostile act of violence against our security personnel.

The reckless provocation of the enemy compelled the security personnel of our side to take a decisive step in self-defence and thus, a melee took place between the two sides, causing the wounded on both of them.

The provocative act of the enemy in the Joint Security Area was by no means an accidental one but an act organised in a premeditated way by the U.S. imperialists to kindle a flame.

Clear proof of this was furnished by the fact that with this incident as an occasion the enemy launched a large-scale anti-DPRK campaign.

Now the U.S. imperialists have set in motion all their propaganda media in threatening and blackmailing us in an unscrupulous way, while issuing an "emergency alert order" to the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea. On this order the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the south Korean puppet army are fully armed and in a full combat posture.

In face of the prevailing situation, Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army ordered the entire officers and men of the People's Army units and members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Red Young Guards to enter into combat readiness.

The order of Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army is a decisive step to defend the security of the socialist fatherland and the people and the gains of the revolution from a reckless war of aggression the U.S. imperialists try to ignite.

That the U.S. imperialists committed the deliberate hostile act against our side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom, raised a big anti-DPRK racket and entered into full combat readiness, bespeaks that the incident is a premeditated provocative act carefully prepared to put into effect their new war provocation manoeuvres against us.

Today the U.S. imperialists are massing their armed forces in south Korea, reinforcing their military equipment, concentrating nuclear weapons and guided missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and going ahead with war exercises after perfecting combat preparedness.

The U.S. imperialist brigands went so far as to define the "forestalling attack" and "blitz warfare" as their tactics, work out the "five-day operation plan" and "nine-day operation plan" and are now watching for a chance to invade the northern half of the Republic at a breath.

This is clearly borne out by the fact that 400,000 U.S. troops and puppet army who carry ammunition far greater than the fixed amount for combat action and have made full combat readiness are taking the position of attack in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The provocation committed by the U.S. imperialists this time in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom is a link in the whole chains of these manoeuvres and their most vicious expression.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to start a new war in Korea have entered an extremely reckless stage, a stage of directly kindling the blasting fuse of war.

We brand the U.S. imperialists' provocation as an intolerable challenge to our people and the world peace-loving people who eagerly desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and resolutely condemn and denounce it in the name of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists, clamoring that the incident in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom is the gravest one since the "Pueblo" incident and the "EC-121" incident, are foolishly trying to shift responsibility for it on to us.

This is a brigandish assertion reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief."

Did we tow the "Pueblo" from the coastal waters of the United States and down the "EC-121" in the air above the United States?

The U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their large spy plane "EC-121" were meted out deserved punishment in self-defence actions of our side while committing hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters and air space of our country.

By their robber-like allegation the U.S. imperialists only confess to their being the very provoker of the latest incident, too.

It is not without reason that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, after committing the premeditated and organised provocation against our side in the Joint Security Area, are trying to shift the blame for it on to the other, taking one adventurous military step after another and kicking up an allout "anti-communist" row full of lies and deception.

Now the U.S. imperialists are utterly isolated and cold-shouldered within and without and find themselves in still worse straits.

The voice of the world people opposing and repudiating the U.S. imperialists' aggression and new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people is ringing louder each day and their demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea has become an irresistible trend.

The unanimous support of the governments and peoples of the world peace-loving countries to the statement of the DPRK Government dated August 5 concerning the critical situation created by the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the strong voice of solidarity for the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification coming from the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the proposal of our 24 UN member states for the debate at the 31st UN General Assembly of the agenda item "On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"—these have dealt a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists trying to attain their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia by starting a new war with south Korea as their colony and military base, their military strategic stronghold, and precipitated the total bankruptcy of their policies of aggression and war.

After committing this grave provocation in the Joint Security Area, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon the road of war adventures with it as a pretext. This is a prearranged and organized move to bridge over their crisis by means of war, maintain the colonial military fascist rule in south Korea and to realize at all costs their wild desire to dominate Asia and the world.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialist aggressors cover up the truth of the provocative act they committed this time and the frantic campaign of war provocation they have launched with it as an occasion or ever evade the responsibility for it.

After perpetrating the provocation themselves the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to lay the blame at our door. But this only discloses the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism unparalleled in shamelessness.

The responsibility for the provocation rests with U.S. imperialism, the very one which committed it.

We do not want war but are never afraid of it.

If the enemy dare light the blasting fuse of war, heeding a deaf ear to our stern warnings, we will all rise up and answer it with a just war and wipe out the aggressors to the last man.

The U.S. imperialists must not mistake this unswerving stand and rock-firm determination of the Korean people, but refrain from running riot.

Today it is a hard historic fact and an immovable law that a war of aggression always ends in the defeat of the imperialists who provoke it.

All the People's Army units, the Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, the Red Young Guardsmen and the entire people should vigilantly watch every move of the enemy and be in full combat readiness to thoroughly smash the enemy's invasion, upholding the combat order of Comrade Supreme Commander.

The U.S. imperialists aggressors have been the deadly enemy of the Korean people for over 100 years and the most vicious aggressors who are bent on occupying the whole of Korea and turning it into a colonial dependency.

If U.S. imperialism starts again a war in our inviolable land and dare pounce upon us, the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people, boundlessly loyal to respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander, will deal a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the aggressors and inflict a more miserable death on them.

We firmly believe that the world peace-loving countries and peoples will extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for ousting and smashing the reckless manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to start a new war of aggression in Korea and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

379th MAC Meet Held:

DPRK Calls U.S. to Task

PANMUNJOM, Aug. 19 (KCNA)—The 379th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 19.

At the meeting Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the vicious provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side in the Joint Security Area on August 18 in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, and called the enemy side to account for it.

Around 10 hours 45 minutes yesterday morning the U.S. imperialist aggressors drove out more than 10 security personnel and several members of the work party and started felling a tree standing on the roadside near the Panmungyo bridge.

In connection with this act of the hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, four security personnel of our side patiently told them for more than 30 minutes that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily but an agreement be reached with us before felling it as it was planted and tended by us to protect the road.

But the hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, counting on their numerical superiority, collectively pounced, brandishing axes and clubs, upon the security personnel of our side and committed the outrageous provocative act of beating them.

The surprise, reckless provocative act of the enemy compelled the security personnel of our side to take a step in self-defence.

This outrageous provocative act of the enemy side in the Joint Security Area was one premeditated and organised by it to heighten the tension in this area.

This is patently proved by the fact that though on August 6 the hooligans sent by the enemy side were checked in their attempt to fell the tree, it sent again many hooligans carrying axes and clubs to the spot of the incident and that even a battery commander's telescope was set up a hill northwest of the meeting hall on the opposite side, and the assistant security officer, an officer on joint duty and many other officers of the enemy side continuously directed the provocation from beginning to end and that more than 100 armed personnel were kept waiting near the spot.

The senior member of our side strongly demanded the enemy side punish the prime movers who organized and commanded the provocation and criminals involved in it and guarantee against the recurrence of similar provocative acts in the future.

At the meeting the senior member of our side sternly protested to the enemy side against the military provocations committed by it these days against our side on the ground and in the air and the sea in violation of the armistice agreement.

The south Korean puppet army fired several large-calibre machine-gun bullets at a post of our People's Army on August 12. It committed similar armed provocations on nine occasions between August 3 and 16.

The south Korean puppet army infiltrated military planes into the air above the Demilitarized Zone on a total of six occasions on August 16 and August 4 and dispatched naval vessels of various types into the coastal waters of our side between August 3 and 16 to perpetrate espionage acts.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane on four occasions into the air above the Demilitarized Zone to commit espionage acts between August 3 and 16.

Such criminal acts of the enemy further increase the tension and the danger of war in our country, stressed the senior member of our side.

A DPRK officer shows an ax at the 379th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission. He points out bloodstains on the Australian-made ax which was used by the U.S. troops against DPRK guards.

DPRK Gov. Will Fight Staunchly for Building of World Free from Imperialism, Colonialism and Racism

—Speech of Premier Pak Sung Chul at Colombo Summit—

COLOMBO, Aug. 17 (KCNA)—*Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Pak Sung Chul, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the second day session of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, which opened in Colombo the capital of the Republic of Sri Lanka.*

Follows the full text of the speech:

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Madam Chairman,

Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of various countries,

Dear delegates,

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it a great honour to participate for the first time in the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries as a dignified member of the non-aligned movement.

First of all, authorized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I convey his warm congratulations and fervent fraternal greetings to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and to Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government and delegates of the countries participating in this conference.

I would also like to express deep gratitude to the Government and people of Sri Lanka for according all facilities to our delegation and making a lot of efforts for the success of this Summit Conference and to warmly congratulate Her Excellency Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike upon her assumption of high honour and heavy responsibility as chairman of this conference.

I also highly appraise His Excellency Houari Boumedienne for his distinguished services rendered for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement in the last three years as Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, and congratulate him heartily.

The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries is being held at a time when the struggle of the peoples of new-emerging forces against imperialism, colonialism and racism is gaining momentum as never before and when the non-alignment is displaying ever greater vitality on the international area.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the basic trend of the present time.

The present era is an era of independence when the formerly oppressed and maltreated people have presented themselves in the world as its masters and are carving out their destiny independently and creatively, and an era of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The non-aligned movement, for its full reflection of the demand of the present time and the lofty ideals of the people against imperialism and for independence, has embraced many countries different in social system and is exerting an ever-growing serious impact on the changes in the world.

All the progressive peoples of the world as well as the non-aligned countries now show deep interest in the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

We are convinced that the present summit convened in such historic circumstances will be a historic conference that will mark a new milestone in the development of the non-aligned movement.

Great Change

Madam Chairman,

Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of various countries,

Today a great change for social progress has taken place on the international arena and the looks of the world have radically changed.

The new-emerging forces have appeared on the stage of history amidst the violent flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and proud successes have been made in the struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

Permit me to extend, from the high rostrum of this solemn conference, warm felicitations to the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples who have won glorious victory in their prolonged anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Comores, Angola, Seychelles and other new-born countries in Africa who have achieved independence in recent years.

The Korean people resolutely support the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples in their combat against the imperialists and Zionists and for the retaking of the occupied territories and the restoration of the national right of the Palestinian people, and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

We scathingly condemn the racists of South Africa and southern Rhodesia for their policy of racial discrimination and their massacre of people, and actively support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for freedom and liberation.

Our people express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people against the imperialist policy of blockade and isolation and for the building of a new society, and the struggle of the Puerto Rican, Panamanian and Chilean peoples against the domination and subjugation by the imperialists and for liberation and for defending independence and sovereignty.

We strongly hold that the aggressive army and military bases of the imperialists should be abolished in all parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism we will fight on staunchly for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress in firm unity with the progressive countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe and all the peoples advocating independence.

Political Unity

At present the imperialists have plunged into an economic crisis unprecedented in scale and gravity in history.

In an attempt to find a way out of their crisis, the imperialists are resorting to double-dealing tactics of inwardly stepping up war preparations holding the signboard of "peace" on the one hand, and of dividing the countries of new-emerging forces to destroy them one by one on the other hand. Hence, they are committing acts of aggression and interference by all means and methods such as direct armed intervention, war by proxy through their lackeys, economic and cultural infiltration, threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception, bribery, subversion and sabotage, etc.

Under such conditions it is important, first of all, for the non-aligned countries to further strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement in order to oppose the imperialists' acts of disruption and alienation and repulse their aggression and intervention.

Now, voices are ringing out louder and louder from among the non-aligned nations that they should form a broad anti-imperialist united front so as to counter with the strategy of unity the destroy-one-by-one strategy of the imperialists aimed at invading the countries of the third world and dividing and alienating them. We believe that the unity of the non-aligned movement is the only main ways and means to smash the counter-revolutionary alliance of the imperialists.

We should organically combine the interests of each non-aligned country with those of the non-aligned movement as a whole and pool our strength to achieve the common goals of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries should fight resolutely against the imperialist aggression and intervention against a non-aligned country, regarding them as aggression and intervention against all the non-aligned countries, and render all forms of support to the victims of that aggression and intervention.

We consider that if any country perpetrates acts of aggression and intervention against a non-aligned country, the non-aligned countries should collectively break off political, economic and all other relations with that country which committed aggression and take strong measures to halt it by various other means and methods.

There arises a problem to further cement the non-aligned movement organizationally in order to strengthen and develop this movement in conformity with the demand of the present era and accelerate the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries play a great role both in implementing the resolutions of the summit conferences of the non-aligned countries and coordinating the problems related to this movement and promoting the concerted action among its member states.

We suggest further expanding and strengthening the Coordinating Bureau in future and attach greater importance to the work of the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

When the non-aligned countries unite themselves firmly and advance as an organized force, all the arbitrary actions of the imperialists in the international stage will be smashed and the unreasonable international organizations controlled by the big powers can be successfully converted into organs which serve the interests of the world's progressive peoples.

Economic Cooperation

The countries of the new-emerging forces are confronted with the task of not only firmly uniting politically but also closely cooperating economically and technically, the task of pushing forward vigorously the work of destroying the old international economic order, an important lever of the imperialists for domination and control, exploitation and plunder, and establishing a new equitable international order.

Thanks to the common endeavours of the non-aligned countries, many resolutions have already been adopted and various practical measures taken at the U.N. and some other international conferences for destroying the old economic order and establishing a new economic order.

The non-aligned countries should strive to eliminate the sources of international exploitation and establish a new equitable income distribution system, allow no control of their domestic resources and economic arteries by the foreign multinational enterprises and take the direction of achieving the independence of their economy.

Of course, it is not an easy task for the developing countries to build an independent national economy. But we are convinced that if the countries of the new-emerging forces make proper use of abundant natural resources and productive potentialities and the inexhaustible creative force and talents of the popular masses, they can break through whatever bottlenecks and difficulties and surely achieve economic independence.

In doing so the non-aligned countries should strengthen the independence of their own national economy, and on this basis, realize many-sided economic and technical interchange and cooperation on the principles of filling each other's needs, helping and learning from each other.

The countries of the new-emerging forces have good experiences and technology for mutual exchange.

If 100 odd developing countries offer just a few experience and technologies for mutual exchange they can possess a great deal of experiences and technologies.

One of the urgent tasks now confronting the developing countries is to achieve self-sufficiency in food by drastically increasing agricultural production.

We suggest to have this matter as a common fighting task of the non-aligned countries, set up something like an organization of cooperation for agricultural development of the non-aligned countries and take drastic measures to pool fund and technology and develop mutual cooperation.

I also take this opportunity to assure you that in case of the formation of such an organization, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will actively join it and make its due contribution with its experiences and technology.

If the countries of the new-emerging forces strengthen their political unity and economic and technical cooperation, they will be able to successfully achieve their progress and prosperity without being indebted to the imperialists.

Grave Situation

Dear delegates,

I should like to appeal to the delegates of various countries present at this conference to pay their due attention to the critical situation created in Korea by the imperialists.

Korea, our country, remains divided for a long period because of the imperialists, and due to the ever-aggravating tension, a grave situation has been created in which another war may break out at any moment.

The imperialists are trying to ignite another war of aggression in Korea in an attempt to dominate the whole of Korea and, further, maintain their colonial system in Asia.

After they had been ignominiously defeated in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the imperialists, calling south Korea the last "strongpoint" for their Asian aggression, are introducing into south Korea a large number of armed forces including their aggressive army who had accumulated "experiences of actual war" in Vietnam and are continuing to ship in large quantities of mass-destruction means including nuclear weapons, combat equipment and all kinds of ammunitions, under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

Even according to an announcement of the "U.S. Defence Information Centre" in February 1976, nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea by the United States are more than 1,000 shells and bombs including 192 nuclear bombs carried by "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers, 56 8-inch nuclear shells, 152 155-MM nuclear shells, 144 nuclear warheads of "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missiles, 80 nuclear warheads of "Honest John" ground-to-ground rockets, 12 nuclear warheads of "Sergeant" ground-to-ground missiles and 25-50 nuclear mines, many of which are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line.

Even the official circles of the United States admit that deployed in south Korea at present are nuclear warheads whose explosive power is 820 times that of an atomic bomb the United States dropped in Hiroshima of Japan.

400,000 troops, fully combat-ready, have also been deployed along the Military Demarcation Line. Recently they introduced latest-types of planes and military equipment evacuated from the base in Thailand, and some days ago shifted even some of the U.S. air force fighters based in Okinawa to the Korean front.

They also deployed a large number of war vessels including aircraft carriers in the coastal waters of Korea and are conducting war manoeuvres in the air and on the ground and sea, simulating the attack on the northern half of the Republic, which remind us of actual war, while seeking a chance to provoke another war.

They are even openly threatening and blackmailing us, saying that they will not hesitate even the use of nuclear weapons against the Korean people, and aggravating the tensions to the extreme, clamouring about what they call "9-day operation plan," "5-day operation plan", etc.

Indeed, south Korea has today been reduced to a military base for aggression, a base for nuclear attack and a war powder-magazine of the imperialists, in the fullest sense of the words.

The real danger of war now in Korea is not "the threat of southward aggression" as clamoured about by the United States and the south Korean authorities but the threat of northward aggression from the south.

Unless this danger of war is removed in advance, a new war including nuclear war may break out again in Korea, which would be expanded into a war of Asian and world-wide scale.

All facts show that peace and security in Asia and, furthermore, peace in the world as a whole are now in a great danger of being destroyed, precisely with the Korean Peninsula as a fuze.

Scheming to reinvade Korea which had historically been an object of their colonial scramble, the imperialists are even coming out with the unreasonable assertion that in order to maintain a "balance of forces" between big powers in the Far Eastern region, foreign troops must be stationed in south Korea, military bases maintained and Korea must remain as it is now.

We cannot tolerate big powers to arbitrarily control and sacrifice the destinies of small countries, and we must not allow any country to station its troops and keep military bases in another country, interfere in the latter's internal affairs and perpetuate its division.

Proper Solution

In order to remove the tensions in Korea and facilitate its independent and peaceful reunification, among other things, the war provocation manoeuvrings on the part of the imperialists in south Korea should be discontinued forthwith, all means of war including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea be evacuated, all the foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea, the foreign military bases be abolished, and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

Now, some countries are coming out with what they call "talks among the parties concerned". The parties concerned to talks for preserving peace in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully can be no one but the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

They assert that the south Korean authorities must be allowed to participate in the "talks among the parties concerned." As for the south Korean authorities, originally they are not a signatory to the armistice agreement and they have no real power to settle the question of ensuring peace and security in Korea.

It is the United States that has seized all powers and is lording it over south Korea. Therefore, it is entirely unreasonable to demand the participation in the "talks among the parties concerned" of the south Korean authorities who have nothing to do even if they participate in the talks.

And it is clear that to raise again in a far-fetched way a matter which has been rejected by the other side for the lack of any legal validity or logical ground is not a stand of solving the matter.

In the final analysis, it is a delaying tactics to refuse the implementation of the fair UN resolution on the Korean question and no more than a smoke-screen to camouflage the strained situation which they are aggravating in Korea, while threatening us.

We demand that the imperialists abandon such a clumsy farce and lose no time in accepting the talks aimed at concluding a peace agreement with us.

We further consider that the reunification of Korea should be realised by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference, through such forms of negotiations and dialogue as a great national congress which can extensively reflect the will of the whole nation, on the basis of the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The north-south dialogue is now on the brink of rupture, entirely because the south Korean authorities have crudely trampled underfoot the north-south joint statement and deliberately blocked the way to dialogue and negotiation. This affords an irrefutable proof that they are seeking not the reunification of the country but its permanent division.

And today, the south Korean authorities pretend to desire to resolve the question of reunification by means of talks. But they can deceive nobody.

We resolutely denounce all these criminal intrigues on their part intended to oppose the reunification of the country and perpetuate its division, and reiterate our position that the north-south dialogue should not be a dialogue for division but, on all accounts, be a dialogue for reunification.

What is important in enabling the Korean people to reunify their country by a peaceful means on their own is to block internationally all acts designed to obstruct Korea's reunification.

To this end, we should categorically reject the imperialist manoeuvres to frame up "two Koreas" and prevent any country from committing such acts as encouraging the maintenance of status quo in Korea and militarily intervening in Korea.

To reunify the country is the supreme national aspiration long-cherished by our people and the greatest task whose fulfilment allows not a moment's delay.

Thanks to the united struggle of the entire Korean people in the north and south, sooner or later, all the foreign troops will be forced to get out of south Korea, the military bases be abolished, the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external separatists be checked and frustrated, and the cause of Korean reunification be accomplished.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the governments and peoples of various countries for their active support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

From this rostrum, we solemnly appeal to you, Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries and all other delegates, who love peace, to take concerted action to oppose the imperialists' moves to aggravate the tensions and unleash another war in Korea, to prevent any country from encouraging Korea's division and obstructing its reunification, and support the Korean people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

It is our conviction that the current Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries will adopt an excellent resolution which will be greatly conducive to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and that you will render effective help to bring a favourable phase for Korea's reunification.

Dear Your Excellencies and delegates,

The proceeding of the present Summit Conference once again vividly shows that with nothing can the imperialists break the unanimous aspiration and firm fighting spirit of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive peoples who are advancing towards the attainment of the cause of creating and building a new world.

We express our hope that the significant Colombo Summit will be a historic conference which will further cement the unity of the non-aligned movement and brightly illumine the road ahead for the peoples of the new-emerging forces, and will record a new brilliant page in the annals of the glorious struggle of the peoples who advocate independence.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight, pooling their more strength with the non-aligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, so as to make a great contribution to the cause of peace and the liberation of humanity and will fight more staunchly for the building of a world free from imperialism, colonialism and racism, from all forms of aggression and exploitation, a new, peaceful and prosperous world. (Subtitles are ours ... Ed)

The platform of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo

Lofty Idea of Non-Aligned Movement

If the non-alignment movement is to fulfil its mission, its member states should always remain faithful to the idea of anti-imperialism and independence, solidarity and cooperation, said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the WPK) Aug. 15 in an article. The only way to smash the splitting and alienating manoeuvres of the imperialists, it stressed, is for the non-aligned countries to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle and wage the common struggle more vigorously.

The article said:

The non-aligned countries, for their unity, should organically combine their respective interests with the universal interests of the non-alignment movement and unite efforts to attain the common goal and ideal of the non-alignment movement.

The article declared that the non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times which powerfully stimulates and encourages the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and sovereignty, peace and social progress.

The article said that the non-alignment unites many countries differing in social system because it comprehensively reflects the demand of the era of independence in which the people who had once been subjected to oppression and exploitation, maltreatment and humiliation, by the imperialists and colonialists, have emerged as the masters of the arena of history and are shaping their destinies independently and creatively.

Especially the U.S.-led imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and interference make the non-aligned countries the direct performers of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, the article said, and continued:

The imperialists are resorting to all sorts of manoeuvres of aggression and interference such as direct armed intervention, war by proxy through their stooges, subversive activities and sabotage, economic and cultural infiltration, threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception and bribery, in order to strangle the independence of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, bar their independent development and impose the yoke of colonial slavery again upon them after their national independence. No non-aligned country, no country of the new-emerging forces, is free from the threat of aggression and interference by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

Declaring that the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and interference are frustrated, running up against the powerful rebuff of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, in all parts of the world, the article went on:

With the growth of the influence of the non-aligned countries the countries of the new-emerging forces, on the development of the world political situation, imperialism is drinking bitter cups of defeat, utterly isolated and rejected in the international area.

No international problem can be solved today without the participation of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, which were excluded from the solution of the international problems in the past days.

The struggle of the non-aligned countries gives a great inspiration to the oppressed people and the people of the new-emerging forces who are fighting against imperialism and deals a heavy blow to the imperialists. The non-alignment movement against imperialism and for independence is growing in scope and strength day by day and is making a victorious advance.

Victory is always in store for the non-alignment movement fighting staunchly for the building of a new world free from imperialism and colonialism, exploitation and plunder. (KCNA)

Pro-DPRK Resolution Put before 31st UNGA

PYONGYANG, Aug. 18 (KCNA)—Twenty member states of the United Nations on August 16 co-sponsored the agenda item "On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and a resolution on it for debate at the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

Follows the full text of the resolution:

"On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea"

"The General Assembly,

Taking note of the resolution of its 30th session dated November 18, 1975 on converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Paying serious attention to the fact that this resolution has, however, not yet been implemented, the tensions keep aggravating in Korea and that the division of the country continues,

Expressing great concern over the critical situation that the military forces are being continuously reinforced and large quantities of nuclear weapons and other mass-destruction weapons are being introduced into south Korea from outside, various kinds of armed forces and military personnel are being concentrated on a large scale along the Military Demarcation Line and that the threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been created,

Taking note of the statement and memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Aug. 5, 1976 in connection with the tensions created in Korea,

Considering that it conforms with the requirements of the United Nations Charter on promoting world peace and security and respecting the principles of national self-determination to remove the tensions extremely aggravated in Korea at present and the danger of new war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

1. Demands the immediate cessation of all acts of foreign military involvement and aggression against Korea, the immediate withdrawal of new-types of weapons and military equipment including nuclear weapons introduced into south Korea and an end to the acts of aggravating the tensions and increasing the danger of new war in Korea.

2. Appeals to all the members of the United Nations to check all acts of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and fabricating 'two Koreas' to hinder the reunification.

3. Hopes that the reunification of Korea will be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces, through such forms of negotiation and dialogue as a great national congress which may extensively reflect the will of all the nation, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the north-south joint statement dated July 4, 1972.

4. Reaffirming that the 'United Nations Command' should be dissolved, all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag should be withdrawn and that the armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, considers that substantial measures should be arranged at the earliest possible date to realize them."

☆ ☆ ☆

Zambia, Malta, Democratic Yemen and Somalia on August 16 became co-sponsors of the draft resolution "On Removing the Danger of War and Maintaining and Consolidating Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly tabled by many UN member states with the approach of the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

This brought the number of co-sponsors of the draft resolution to 24.

Report on "Emergency Int'l Conf. on Korea" in Tokyo

The "Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held with success between August 12 and 14 at the "Nokyo Hall" in Tokyo.

The conference was attended by representatives of various countries and region—Japan, Thailand Hongkong, Malaysia, Algeria. Kenya, Mexico, Australia, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and the United States—and south Korean representatives working at overseas organisations of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), more than 60 in all.

The conference was also attended by over 200 observers.

The three-day conference heard reports and discussions on the following four agenda items:

1, Tyranny and the resistance movement against it in south Korea

2, The struggle of the third world and the struggle for democracy in south Korea

3, The struggle in the third world and the "advanced countries"

4, Reunification of north and south Korea and our future

Representatives who delivered reoorts and took part in the discussions unanimously exposed and denounced with surging indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal suppression of the people and mediaeval violation of human rights, fully exposed and vehemently condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for zealously encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The reporters and speakers brought to light the unpardonable criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in seeking permanent split of Korea, clinging to the criminal "two Koreas" plot, and stressed that if genuine peace is to be realized in Korea, above all, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be driven out of south Korea.

They said that only when the interference of the U.S. imperialists and all other outside forces in south Korea is brought to an end and Korea's reunification is achieved, can the south Korean democratic figures and patriotic people who are suffering under the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique take back genuine human rights. To this end, they stressed, the peace-loving people of the world should focus all their attention on Korea and wage an indefatigable struggle supporting the Korean people till the cause of national reunification is realized.

Utsunomiya Tokuma, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan, Kim Jae Hwa, acting chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong", Matsui Hisakichi, representative of the Outcast Settlement Liberation Union, and Asukata Ichio, Mayor of Yokohama, attended the conference and made congratulatory speeches.

Sixty-five congratulatory messages from Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, and leading personages of local self-government bodies of Japan, political figures and from various countries of the world were read out at the conference. A congratulatory message from the wife of Kim Dae Jung was also introduced at the conference.

A "resolution on the Korean issue" was unanimously adopted at the closing meeting held on August 14.

—Speeches— (Gists)

Oda Makoto
(Writer & Secy. Gen. of Exec. Comm.)
— Keynote Report —

The struggle for the restoration of democracy in south Korea is a struggle to criticize and oppose the present Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime." In order to accumulate their own interests, the south Korean rulers are consolidating the division and consolidating their corrupt relations with Japan and oppressing their own people by force. And by doing so they are negating the human rights of everybody in south Korea, robbing them of their right to democracy. In this sense this struggle against dictatorial "regime" is, when looked at from the individual level, the struggle for human rights and it is a struggle for restoration of democracy, freedom and equality. When looked at from much broader scope it is a struggle to free south Korea from the yoke of the Asian strategy of the U.S. to achieve the independence and to realize independent, peaceful reunification of Korea to gain their future in their own hands.

The resistance movement in south Korea is a part of the whole third world struggle for liberation.

In order to unify ourselves with this resistance movement in south Korea we have to make a totalized movement with Japan under the influence of U.S. strategy in Asia these thirty years. In this sense I don't think that our movement will be a support. It will not merely be a moral support. Our movement will be like the resistance in south Korea confronting with our government. I think that the true way to fulfill our own responsibility is to pose a goal in the future and to do our best in order to approach the goal.

I hope that this Emergency International Conference will be one step in the process for solidarity with the resistance movement in south Korea. And I don't think that the significance of this Emergency International Conference lies just between Japan and south Korea.

The significance of this conference lies in the relations between the movements in south Korea and in the United States or even between the struggles in the third world and in the so-called advanced countries.

In this sense this is a guide to a unique conference or a very historic conference, because it is the conference where people from the third world and from the so-called advanced nations get together to discuss a common problem which is the problem of Korea.

Of course each side has diffrent concrete objectives.

However, if one wishes independence, equality and freedom for oneself, that will naturally head to the sharing of the same goal with other peoples.

But this conference is not the conference of the heads of the states. Whether we are famous or not, everybody has got together because of our own will, our personal will. I think this kind of conference is very significant in that sense. We have to remember that there are many people in south Korea that are now being in prison including Kim Ji Ha and Kim Dae Jung. We can't discuss in abstract terms here.

One of the objectives for the future is the unification of north and south Korea. Several important points have to be clarified in this connection.

First of all, it is the unique importance of reunifying a divided country.

It is also the political importance of realizing the unification through independent and peaceful measures. And it is the importance of a peace strategy for realizing peace in the whole of Asia and the world.

And of course the principle that underlines them is independence. So as to achieve this goal, the withdrawal of the American troops and south Korea's freedom from the yoke of the Japanese and American aggression are indispensable, all of which should be realized.

George Wald
(American Nobel Prize Winner)

I was in Seoul exactly two years ago. We were in Seoul for only forty-eight hours. I think they were the most uncomfortable forty-eight hours of my life. We waited to board the plane in Tokyo Airport. Two officials from the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo came to take away my visa.

From then on the intimidation never ceased.

The customs tried to take away the petition we were carrying to deliver to "president" Pak Jung Hi asking him to release his political prisoners and signed by 17,000 Japanese in addition to Jean-Paul Sartre from France and, I'm proud to say, three fellow professors from Harvard University including the former Ambassador Edwin Reischauer. At our hotel every telephone conversation was being listened to with no attempt whatever to hide this from us. It was all part of the process of intimidation. And, though we had such a short time there, every device was used to frustrate our attempt to deliver our petition. Through frightened looking young man, we made an appointment to visit Kim Dae Jung.

Before we could leave the hotel, we were visited by a young man who said that he was from the "Department of Justice" to warn us that we had the wrong kind of visas, that any political activities, particularly any visits, were illegal and must be done on our own responsibility.

We set out for Kim Dae Jung's house in two taxis but we saw immediately that in fact we had become a procession of three taxis. The third taxi contained three men of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

Kim Dae Jung said to us among other things that the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship cultivates a constant national paranoia involving the thought that south Korea is constantly "threatened with attack from the north". Kim Dae Jung said that he thinks that national security depends much more on the people's will to defend democracy than on weapons. He said without democracy what is there to defend.

When we visited Kim Dae Jung, it happened to be the anniversary of his kidnapping from Tokyo. He said "what I regret most about my kidnapping is that when Japan objected it was more because of the violation of Japan's dignity than a violation of human rights".

I want to speak of the last matter in this meeting of which I had not previously heard until it was brought up here. I have become aware of it at this meeting in conversations with some of my American compatriots who are students of Asian matters.

What I want to ask is how about human rights of Koreans in Japan.

I am told that Koreans in Japan are regarded as "stateless." And there are severe limitations upon their movement abroad.

I must confess that I'm a little shocked and realized with surprise and dismay that Japan like my country has a problem of racism.

Yun I Sang
(Korean composor in W. Germany)

If I tell you my experience in prison (he was kidnapped from West Berlin by KCIA agents in 1967), you may understand that the situation and conditions are very severe.

Many people might think, looking at me, that I'm completely healthy by now. Actually this is not true. My body is physically destroyed. For example, while I was being tortured in the chamber in south Korea, I was hung from the ceiling upside down completely for three days and I became unconscious and I had to stay for seven more days in the hospital and that tells how seriously detroyed my body is.

I heard many stories from many people in south Korea who were tortured by the same people, the south Korean "CIA". From what I heard it is actually the worst kind of the most brutal and most savage kind of torture that the world has known in its past and present history.

These methods of torture or those people who were engaged in the activities in the south Korean police or south Korean "CIA" directly learned these methods from the Japanese imperialist viceroy police during the colonial days. They added to what they learned from the Japanese imperialists modern technology and modern methods of torture. Maybe that is more vicious and more violent than what had been carried out by the Japanese imperialists. I am testifying here as a witness of the history that I saw of the history of south Korea. For wellknown people such as Kim Ji Ha or Kim Dae Jung, we know that there is a strong movement throughout the whole world to save them, but what I am more concerned about is the fate and destiny of those people who are anonymous: About whom nobody in the world knows what's going to happen and those who have already been executed without being known by the people of the world.

When I'm exhausted, when I face troubles, I always hear my conscience telling me the voice of those people, the soul of those people who have entered into my vision and disappeared and those souls, the spirit of these people tells me, "Please tell our story to the whole world instead of us". And that's what I always hear from my conscience.

I may repeat that this is not a request of just myself, but as I said, this is the request of all those people that I met, and all those that had to disappear from this earth, their voice still telling me to send this message to you.

Jack Clancy
(priest in Hongkong)

I side with the poor, exploited and oppressed. I'm in unity with those struggling for justice, freedom and democracy in south Korea and other parts of the world.

I think that we have to do things that will soften our hearts to the needs of the south Korean people and strengthen our wills to struggle with them. Thus, I have a simple proposal to make to the group.

I propose that during lunch time tomorrow we unite in a fast:

1) To show our unity with the poor, unemployed south Koreans, especially those in prison, who are living on subsistence diets.

2) To use the fast to communicate to our friends in south Korea that we are not merely talking about their problems, but that we are ready and willing to make small sacrifices to express our unity with them and our commitment to their struggle.

3) To use the lunch period to remain in the hall and listen to south Korean poems and songs which express the cries of the people. To do this, in order to make our minds, hearts and souls know the struggle for justice.

4) I also recommend that once a month each of us, along with friends, skip a lunch and use the time listening to the voices of the south Korean people.

The proposal is simple and the "sacrifice" minimal.

I hope all will join in this fast tomorrow, as well as in the efforts to construct an efficient communication system and in the creation of a world of true justice and peace.

Mark Selden
(Professor of Washington Univ.)

My visit to south Korea (He went there and met Kim Ji Ha's mother and former "president" Yun Po Sun a week before this conference.) and to this conference has recalled to me an exchange in the American House of Representatives recently between an American Congressman and the Secretary of State, who is very fond of discussing the dimensions of American foreign policy. Kissinger was asked whether there were any conditions under which the U.S.A. might consider ending or reducing its aid to dictatorial regimes, to regimes violating human rights, with particular reference to south Korea. Kissinger responded that this is very complex, but nevertheless he supposed that if there was a regime which began to construct gas chambers, then perhaps at that time the CIA would have to reconsider all the factors involved and perhaps even consider terminating its aid.

On the support and on the active role of our government repression goes on daily and hourly in south Korea. And it seems to me that the structure of repression isn't the product of the Ford regime or Kissinger's real politics but, the systematic product of generations, of decades at least of so-called American world leadership, which is embodied not merely in the repression of Kim Ji Ha and Kim Dae Jung, but in the economic, military, cultural, and political conditions in south Korea within the framework of American power. This framework is not going to be changed by a few more liberal images in the White House, or by change of party. But in the end it's going to be changed by people's movements, by people's struggles, and by clarity about the fundamental quality of that structure of repression which embodies all of us.

I'd like to emphasize the tragedy of south Korea today and the human wreckage that is symbolized both by Kim Ji Ha on the one hand and by those squatters on the other. The direct responsibilities rest with the American nation, American military, the American multi-national corporations, and finally with the American people themselves who must share the responsibility for the wreckage that was created in that nation in the Korean War and afterwards. The solution of the Korean problem remains heavily on the shoulders of Americans and Japanese. And that is up to us to create the conditions once again for the south Korean people to restore human rights, reunification, and the development of their nation.

Robert Cambria
(American Peace Champion)

The convocation of this international conference is of historic significance. Because it serves, above all, a warning to the American government and the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The conference warns the United States and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" that the struggle for democratization of south Korea and the struggle for reunification are not isolated.

The policy of the United States is to ignite another war in Korea.

Today south Korea is the last bastion the United States keeps on the Asian Continent. The United States has over 42,000 troops and conventional weapons and more than 1,700 nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula.

Ford says that even nuclear weapons will be used once a crisis is created in Korea. When a war breaks out next time, it will be expanded into a nuclear war. Personages in south Korea are persisting in their resistance in defiance of tortures. We must actively support the struggle of the south Koreans against the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and for the establishment of a democratic government and the country's reunification.

And we must say "No" in a loud voice to Washington's policy of leading the south Koreans to war. Those who want the United States to advance along the road of anti-war and peace will, first, demand allout withdrawal of the U.S. troops and conventional weapons and nuclear weapons, second, call for an end to the U.S. aid to the Pak Jung Hi "regime", third, support the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and, fourth, demand the independent reunification based on the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Resolution
—Full Text—

The Emergency International Conference on Korea which was held in Tokyo adopted by a unanimous approval a resolution on the Korean issue at the closing meeting on August 14.

The resolution was sent to the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, the governments of all countries of the world and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The resolution reads in full:

The Emergency International Conference on Korea met in Tokyo on August 12-14 to discuss one of the most long-standing and urgent issues of the world today—Korea.

I. Prevent resumption of war and bring lasting peace to the Korean Peninsula

The main danger on the Korean Peninsula is the threat of war. The dialogue began by the July 4, 1972 joint communique between north and south Korea—intended to achieve reunification in a peaceful manner—has come to a virtual halt, with the north-south relationship deteriorating to a situation even more dangerous than before the start of the dialogue.

A principal factor is the "two Koreas" policy set forth by the Park Chung Hee regime in Seoul in its "June 23, 1973 Declaration." The draconian crackdown on anyone advocating peaceful reunification is another. The justification is the oft-repeated anti-communist propaganda of the alleged danger of an "invasion from the north."

South Korea is now on a war footing, with orders issued for "general national mobilization." A military build-up is continuing as large amounts of war supplies are being transported from the U.S. and other parts of the world. Equipped with nuclear weapons, more than 42,000 U.S. troops are deployed in south Korea. Military co-ordination has been consolidated between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

A series of large-scale war exercises have been carried out jointly by the U.S. and south Korean armed forces, while nuclear mines are sown in the Demilitarized Zone, with clashes occurring every day along the Military Demarcation Line.

Against this background it is necessary to remember the threats by U.S. and south Korean officials to use nuclear weapons and launch a "nine-day war" or a "preemptive strike."

The Conference expresses concern that hostilities may be resumed at any moment, rapidly expanding into thermonuclear war with incalculable consequences for mankind.

Calling the present situation to the urgent attention of peace-loving peoples and governments of the world, the Conference declares that a war in Korea must not happen again and peace must be preserved.

Holding that the U.S. and the south Korean authorities should respect the resolution adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly, the Conference insists that all U.S. military personnel and nuclear arms must be withdrawn from south Korea immediately, that military support of all kinds to south Korea terminated, the influx of arms from abroad be prohibited, and the Korean Peninsula be converted into a non-nuclear zone.

The Conference demands that immediate practical steps be taken to turn the current unstable truce into a durable peace.

II. Political repression in the south

At present many civic leaders, students and religious people who support democracy are in prison on groundless charges under "presidential decrees", the "anti-communist" and "national security" and de facto martial law. There is no remnant of democracy and human rights in south Korea as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter.

Those arrested include ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and resistance poet Kim Chi Ha whose lives are now in danger. The Conference joins all peoples devoted to peace in striving to have their lives spared and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners and calls for a vigorous international campaign to be launched for that purpose.

We extend our complete support to the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly, and religion.

We express our full support to the movement of the south Korean people to end the "Yushin" ("New Establishment") dictatorship and establish a broad-based democratic coalition government in its place.

III. Independent and peaceful reunification of Korea

Taking note of the urgent desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country as soon as possible the Conference views the continuing division of Korea as not only tragic for its people but also a constant source of tension threatening world peace.

The process of reunification should be guided by three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and national unity—agreed on in the July 4, 1972 joint communique and unanimously welcomed by the world community.

Despite its ostensible agreement with the three principles, the Park Chung Hee regime has shown no enthusiasm for translating them in practice. With active encouragement from Washington and Tokyo, the Park "regime" has openly disregarded the principles and pushed ahead with its policy of "showdown" with the north.

Urging the U.S. and Japan to cease intervening with the right of the Korean people to self-determination, the Conference condemns the "two Koreas" policy and "separate UN membership" as aimed at keeping Korea permanently divided.

Recognizing the need for new initiatives leading to the restoration of democracy and peace, the Conference supports the widespread demand for a forum of the Korean people, by the Korean people, and for the Korean people to promote the reunification process, a forum where north and south Korean political parties, public organizations and individual figures would participate.

The Conference insists that national unity essential for reunification cannot be achieved under a dictatorship and that there can be no "national unity" without democracy.

IV. International and organizational proposals

Recognizing the crucial significance and role of international support for achieving a reunified, independent and peaceful Korea, the Conference appeals for international support.

The Conference unanimously approved the formation of an International Solidarity Committee, and authorized the creation of a permanent organization. The Committee is empowered to organize a provisional Commission of Inquiry into the denial of social, political and economic rights and freedom in south Korea, and undertake relevant action against the dictatorial Park "regime," and to support the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

All the delegates to the Conference will communicate the resolution to their governments and to organizations to which they belong and urge its implementation.

Considering the importance of the movement of non-aligned countries, the Conference expresses confidence that the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will adopt positive measures to help promote a solution to the Korean issue in the interests of the Korean people and the peace of the world.

The Emergency International Conference on Korea, on behalf of all its participants, and especially on behalf of all those in south Korea who cannot make their voices heard, will immediately communicate this resolution to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, the Secretary General of the United Nations and all governments.

Attendants Demonstrate after Conference

A "Grand Emergency International Meeting Supporting the Struggle for Democratization of South Korea" was held in Tokyo on the afternoon of August 15.

The meeting sponsored by the "Executive Committee of the Emergency International Conference on Korea" was attended by critic Aochi Shin, writers Nakano Yoshio and Oda Makoto and other prominent public figures of Japan, broad segments of Japanese people and Mindan-lining compatriots in Japan—over 3,000 in all.

Also attending the meeting were many foreign delegates from over 10 countries who had participated in the "Emergency International Conference on Korea."

At the meeting writer Oda Makoto made a report on the "Emergency International Conference on Korea."

Referring to the success of the "Emergency International Conference on Korea" held between August 12 and 14, the reporter proposed to approve the "Resolution on the Korean Issue" adopted at the conference in the name of the meeting.

His proposal was unanimously approved by a loud applause.

The meeting was addressed by delegates of Japan, the U.S., Sri Lanka, the National Liberation Front of Alegeria and Britain.

All the speakers roundly exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's violation of human rights and brutal suppression and strongly demanded the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique put an immediate end to the barbarous suppression.

Expressing the firm conviction of the victory of the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, the speakers resolved to make every effort to further arouse public opinion demanding that the U.S. imperialists withdraw their aggression forces from south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stop the fascist suppression of the people and war provocation manoeuvres.

After the meeting the attendants staged a powerful demonstration from Hibiya Park to Tokyo Railway Station.

The demonstrators surged through the main streets of Tokyo holding in their hands placards reading "Pak Jung Hi Regime, Release the Arrested Patriotic Figures!" "United States and Japan, Stop Backing the Pak Regime!" and "Warmly Support the 'Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation'!" and slogan boards exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The demonstrators with foreign delegates in their van loudly shouted "U.S. troops, get out of south Korea!" "Release Kim Dae Jung!" and "Denounce the Japan-south Korea tie-up!"

The demonstration enjoyed the warm support of Tokyo citizens.

The attendants of the "Emergency International Conference on Korea" demonstrated in downtown Tokyo with many Mindan-lining compatriots

Reckless War Gamble of Washington, Seoul

Analysis of Panmunjom Incident

A vicious provocation was committed on August 18 in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops who pounced on guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side, wielding lethal weapons.

This incident is not a fortuitous one but an act of provocation by the U.S. imperialists who have completed all war preparations. It was aimed at fabricating a pretext for igniting a new war in Korea by aggravating the situation.

This is proved by the fact that some U.S. and south Korean puppet army officers set cameras on the top of a mountain opposite the spot of the incident and directly commanded the provocation, and that the enemy side had kept ready three truck loads of some 100 heavily armed combat personnel ready for action near the spot.

As soon as the incident occurred, Ford, Kissinger and the south Korean puppets have begun to slander our side all at once to shift the responsibility for the incident unjustifiably onto the DPRK side. They sent a letter sounding like an ultimatum to the DPRK side, while making preparations for launching a new war at any moment by issuing an "emergency alert" to the U.S. troops occupying south Korea and, an "emergency guard" order to the south Korean puppet army.

Ford and Kissinger issued a statement on the incident which was caused by the U.S. imperialists themselves.

They said to the effect that the United States would not rule out the possibility of a military response to the incident and that the incident was going to be discussed by the Washington Special Action Group.

It was reported that about 25 F-4 fighter planes and RF4 reconnaissance aircraft had been flown into south Korea from Okinawa, and that about 15 swing-wing F-111 fighter bombers at Mountain Home, and an air force base in Idaho, were alerted.

It is a familiar tactic of the U.S. imperialists to stage a military provocation under the pretext of retaliation after they caused some incident.

The provocation of the Korean War and the Tonkin Gulf incident are clear samples of the tactic.

As exposed by the statement issued on August 5 by the Government of the DPRK, the U.S. imperialists and its lackeys have taken steps into the stage of igniting a new war from that of preparing for war, and are eagerly watching for a chance to ignite a war by committing reckless military provocations in the sky, on the ground and in the sea.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are frantically committing military provocations near the Military Demarcation Line in particular and have made the situation extremely dangerous.

Recently, they also newly deployed various kinds of weapons and combat personnel in the Demilitarized Zone, and systematically fortified the areas. They also staged many military exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of the Republic.

They illegally introduced a large number of heavy weapons and automatic arms into the zone on over 110 occasions during the period from May 11 to August 2 this year.

Firings on the DPRK side were committed on over 150 occasions during the period from the end of March to the beginning of August this year.

Besides, they intruded into the territorial sky and waters of the DPRK on 22 and 34 occasions, respectively, and conducted espionage and provocative activities in the last two months.

Since the beginning of this year, provocative activities by them have been increasingly undisguised.

They fired large caliber machineguns at officers of our side on 9 occasions during August 8-16, and made war planes intrude into the sky of the DMZ and warships into the coastal waters of the DPRK on 10 occasions during the same period.

In this way, their provocative violations of the military armistice agreement during the period of the last eight months this year reached 19,500.

The last incident is precisely a link in the chain of the deliberate military provocations by the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, dealt heavy blows within and without, are in a serious plight. In order to extricate themselves from it, they are taking a tough policy line while exposing their aggressive and belligerent nature more unmistakable.

Their aggressive and belligerent nature was clearly laid bare when the "Mayaguez" incident occurred in May last year.

The U.S. spy ship "Mayaguez" was captured by the Government of Democratic Cambodia when it was spying against the government. Then, the U.S. imperialists resorted to aggressive action against Cambodia without rhyme or reason, mobilizing marines stationed in Okinawa, Japan.

The last incident was caused at a time when the 5th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned countries in Sri Lanka was in session and when international public opinion against the U.S.'s new war provocations in Korea was increasing, with a few months left to go before the U.N. General Assembly of this autumn. The provocation was planned to legalize their lasting occupation of south Korea by giving the world public the impression that the "threat of southward invasion" existed in Korea—a tactic by the U.S. imperialists.

Last year, they had committed the same act of provocation in the Joint Security Area as the one they did this time. But the last incident was more serious than last year's, because they have already completed preparations for a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must look at the reality and act with discretion.

If they ignite a war in Korea, ignoring our warnings, they will be smashed.

S. Korean Army Reinforced

The brigandish schemes of the U.S. imperialists to ignite the blasting fuse of war at any cost against the DPRK have become all the more undisguised of late.

Clear proof of this was furnished by provocative reinforcement of air force in south Korea three days after the publication of the statement of the Government of our Republic sternly warning them to renounce their reckless policy of military gamble.

On August 8 the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced over 30 fighter-bombers, reconnaissance planes and large transport planes plus many pilots and ground technical personnel under the Okinawa-based U.S. fifth air force and massed them in the Osan and Kunsan airfields of south Korea.

This is a high-handed act which could be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors running wild to ignite a war against our Republic after finishing war preparations.

Such brigandish act can be seen only on the eve of the outbreak of a war of aggression.

If the U.S. imperialists have had a sober mind, they should have lent an ear to the statement of the Government of the DPRK and acted with discretion.

But they introduced and deployed a large air force strength in south Korea. This provocative military act revealed their brigandish intention to prevail over the northern half of our Republic with the so-called "forestalling attack."

The U.S. imperialists have already introduced their armed forces of aggression on a large scale to turn south Korea into a powder keg for the so-called "forestalling attack."

In recent years alone they additionally brought thousands of military personnel into south Korea to reinforce their armed forces of aggression there.

Besides, they successively introduced into south Korea fighter-bomber squadrons and tactical air groups, such as the U.S. 8th tactical fighter wing which had been mobilized in the "scorched-earth operations" in the war of aggression in Vietnam and "F-4 Phantoms" for carrying and firing nuclear weapons.

They also improved the equipment of their aggression troops in south Korea with "Lance" ground-to-ground missiles, "Pershing" nuclear missiles and other sophisticated weapons.

Early spring this year they shipped 4,600 tons of ammunition of various kinds including rocket shells into south Korea from the Ikeko ammunition depot in Japan.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists worked round the clock to "modernize" the equipment of the south Korean puppet army.

They introduced and transferred to the south Korean puppet clique latest type tanks, armoured cars, anti-warship and anti-tank missiles, destroyers, high-speed patrol boats, supersonic fighter-bombers of various types, large transport planes, naval patrol planes and so on.

In June they supplied the south Korean puppet army with latest type "Redeye" anti-aircraft missiles. Besides, they plan to transfer "Nike Hercules" and "Hawk" anti-aircraft missiles of the U.S. 38th air defence brigade and "Honest John" ground-to-ground missiles of the U.S. fourth missile command in south Korea.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists reorganized the operational command system on a war footing, moved their operational line close to the Military Demarcation Line and deployed armed forces there to carry out the mission of "forestalling attack."

The large-scale movement of armed forces by the U.S. imperialists after the announcement of the statement of the Government of the DPRK is a criminal act of extremely provocative nature for going over to combat action after finishing war preparations for "forestalling attack."

The situation prevailing in our country today reminds one of that on the eve of June 25, 1950 when the United States unleashed a war of aggression in Korea. Korea is now in a critical situation which may lead to war any moment.

If the danger of war caused by the U.S. imperialists is not removed now, it will be impossible to prevent the outbreak of another war in Korea. Once a war breaks out in Korea, it will be easily expanded into a global war.

Peace in Korea is preserved only by the patient and peace-loving efforts of the DPRK.

Of course, the Korean people do not want war. But, if the enemy persistently ignites a war of aggression, the Korean people will determinedly answer it with a just war and annihilate the aggressors to the last man.

The U.S. imperialists must not take our persevering efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question for an expression of our weakness.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately give up the new war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all the armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons, as demanded by the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N General Assembly.

(KCNA)

S. Korea Commits Over 2,600 Truce Violations

PANMUNJOM Aug. 17 (KCNA) —The 445th secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on August 17 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side. At the meeting, the secretary of our side denounced the south Korean puppet clique for having violated the armistice agreement on over 2,600 occasions during the period from July 10 to August 14.

In this period, the enemy side introduced automatic weapons and combat personnel wearing no designated insignia into the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission on more than 450 occasions.

The south Korean puppet army staged a military exercise simulating an attack on our side on July 10 by mobilizing more than 20 combatants armed with automatic and heavy weapons.

Senior colonel Choe Won Chol, secretary of our side, said that such criminal acts committed by the south Korean puppet clique had brought the tension in the Demilitarized Zone to the extreme pitch.

He stressed that such a situation would only result in causing an armed conflict at any moment.

Nuclear-armed U.S. carrier Midway homeported in Yokosuka is cruising the Korean waters for possible action against the Korean people.

Okinawa is a major offensive base for the U.S. armed forces directed at the Korean Peninsula.

Mechanism of U.S.-Japan-S.Korea Joint Mil. Operations

Follow excerpts from "A Functional Analysis of the Military Base Systems Integrating U.S., Japan and South Korea" written by Fujii Haruo for Ampo magazine Vol. 8, No. 2.

The Military Function of U.S. Bases in Japan

The strongest frontline positions of the U.S. military in northeastern Asia are Okinawa and Yokosuka. There are 34,000 members of the U.S. military on Okinawa, providing a back-up force to Korea; over half of these (18,000) are Marines. The Marine Corps' main force is the three regiments of the 3rd Division, soldiers of which are usually assigned to front-line duty on rotations of 13 months. As of now, three months is sea duty, in which the Marines join the 79th Task Force of the Navy's 7th Fleet to patrol the waters of the western Pacific. It is common knowledge that these troops were the first dispatched or put on standby alert during the Vietnam War, the Mideast crisis and the Mayaguez incident.

The 1st Marine Air Wing at Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) works in cooperation with the 3rd Marines; it has three squadrons, of which two are stationed at Iwakuni and the third at Futenma MCAS in Okinawa. There are 48 attack planes, 30 fighters (Phantoms), and 15 reconnaissance and other planes stationed at Iwakuni. The Marines consider Iwakuni important because, with its geographical position, it can act as a direct support base in a Korean operation. During the Korean War, the U.S. called Iwakuni the gateway to Korea.

Recently, the 3rd Marine Division has been intensifying landing exercises in northern Okinawa, south Korea and the Philippines. The Marines from Okinawa and Iwakuni played central roles in the Golden Dragon(1970, 1973) and Captains Dragon(1975) exercises, which involved large scale landing practice in south Korea. The headquarters of the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force at Zukeran on Okinawa commands the 3rd Marine Division and the 1st Marine Air Wing. White Beach is the home-port of the Navy's 7th Fleet 79th Task Force, and the Command of Amphibious Group One is stationed there. Futenma's 36th Marine Air Group has 2 transport helicopters, attack and observation helicopters assigned to it; some of which are stationed on amphibious vessels to take part in reinforced landing exercises.

The Navy's 7th Fleet, with a land-based command at Yokosuka, has three aircraft carriers (carrying 96 attack planes, 72 fighters, 18 submarine patrol planes and 49 other planes) as its main strength and boasts a mobility of over 1,000 km per day. Korean waters are always within easy reach. Yokosuka has the largest service facilities in the western Pacific, whose servicing contributes to the prolongation of the ship's expeditions. Yokosuka is also situated safely outside the range of fighter-bombers from mainland Asia.

Sasebo is at the forefront of all the bases in Japan in Korea strategy. The U.S. military has transferred the command facilities at Sasebo to the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces and from now on it will be used as a forward supply base for Marine ammunition and fuel for the 7th Fleet. It is likely that this reorganization was also done in consideration of the Korean strategy. Atsugi has been given over to training of carrier-based aircraft and repair, but it also serves as a reserve base. If an aircraft carrier were to be sunk, the remaining planes could gather there and engage in operations.

The important Air Force bases are Kadena in Okinawa and Yokota near Tokyo. Kadena Air Base is the largest base in northeast Asia; its main force is the 313th Air Division of the 5th Air Force. The combat unit is the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing, with 50 F4C and F4D Phantoms, and 20 RF4C Phantom reconnaissance planes. Because Phantoms cannot directly engage in combat in Korea from Okinawa, the tactical fighter squadrons use Daegu in Korea as the forward base. The reconnaissance squadron has a detachment at Kwangju; the RF4Cs cover the area from south Korea to Okinawa, flying daily reconnaissance flights. Itatsuke in Kyushu can also be used as a forward base; though the U.S. has pulled out most of its troops, supervisory personnel are maintained there in preparation for an emergency which would revive Itatsuke as a forward operations base.

There is also a division of the Strategic Air Command at Kadena. It is the 376th Strategic Wing, with a Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (which has 4 SR71 planes) and a Tanker Task Force (which has 15 KC135 planes). B52s are not stationed on Okinawa, but there are 15 on Guam and they can be further reinforced from the U.S. mainland at any time. During the Vietnam War, 150 B52s were stationed on Guam, and Kadena has the capability to handle 100 B52s.

According to the U.S. military's Pacific publication, *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, of August 30, 1975, joint U.S.-south Korea 1 Corps Group Commander Lt. Gen. James Hollingsworth reported to then-Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on his late August visit to south Korea, that, "Under the concept of a quick, decisive battle, B52s based on Okinawa could launch 39 sorties per hour, 24 hours per day, in support of the 1 Corps Group in Korea." On this point he reportedly won the agreement of the Defense Secretary. Plans are being laid for 720 daily attacks on Korea by B52s coming from the U.S. mainland through Guam by using Okinawa as a forward base.

Yokota Air Base, situated like Kadena Air Base on the second line of encirclement, is also on the line of shortest distance between the U.S. and south Korea, and thus has become a strategic transport terminal. Moreover, because Yokota is in a place where transport planes can go to south Korea and return without refueling, it is considered important as a recovery base. Misawa is the base for the navy's P3B submarine patrol planes and is being turned into a reserve base; however, until 1970 a squadron of fighter-bombers was based there, with two forward bases in south Korea.

The Role of Nuclear Weapons in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea Triangle

There are 42,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces in south Korea. They are under the joint command of the United Nations Command, which holds command over the operations of the south Korean military; and the 8th Army Headquarters, which commands the U.S. Army in south Korea, and the Headquarters of U.S. Forces in south Korea in charge of planning and coordination. The Air Force's 314th Air Division is attached to the 5th Air Force Command at Yokota Air Base in Japan; the Navy is under the command of the 7th Fleet.

The core of U.S. fire power in south Korea is nuclear weapons. Schlesinger acknowledged publicly, for the first time, on June 20, 1975 that the U.S. has nuclear weapons positioned in south Korea, and declared that the U.S. would not hesitate to use them in the event of aggression by north Korea. The arrangements are already complete: the 4th Missile Command, under the 9th Army has Sergeant missiles with arrange of 135 km stationed at Chunchon in the central region of the Korean Peninsula; the nuclear warheads on this missile are of the 100 kiloton class (about five times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb). In addition, Honest John missiles with a range of 40 km are positioned north of Seoul; their warheads are reported to be in the 20 kiloton class.

At Osan where the Army's 38th Artillery Brigade and the Air Force's 314th Division Headquarters are located two battalions of anti-aircraft Nike-Hercules and Hawk missiles are deployed. The Nike warhead is considered to be from 1-10 kilotons. The Air Force is also prepared to launch tactical nuclear attacks; a total of 60 Phantoms based at Osan and Kunsan have nuclear capability. There is no doubt that nuclear bombs are being stored at these bases.

The 18th Tactical Fighter Wing in Okinawa continues to conduct bombing practice with dummy nuclear bombs on Iejima. The maintenance squadron which supports the air wing includes large numbers of the personnel required to handle nuclear weapons. The Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron has important responsibility for nuclear attack support in addition to its regular reconnaissance duties. Through special photographic reconnaissance, judgements are made about the effectiveness of nuclear attacks. The existence of nuclear weapon storage facilities at Kadena and Henoko Ammunition Depots on Okinawa has been confirmed. Though it is probable that no such weapons are presently being stored there, they could be brought in at any time.

To the U.S., Japan and south Korea are in one defense sphere. The Air Force has its headquarters in the attack-safe zone of Yokota, while its combat divisions are stationed in south Korea and Okinawa, and on its operations map there are no national borders. The air defense identification zone was established by the U.S. Air Force during the Korean War, with south Korea and Japan being one region. The zone was later divided into Japanese and Korean zones only nominally for the administrative convenience of the Defense Agency. The U.S. 7th Fleet considers Japan its advance position and stations support divisions in south Korea. The Army is the opposite: its main force is in south Korea, with support and supply division in Japan.

As of 1970, the storage and supply capacity of the U.S. Army in Japan was reported to be 250,000 tons of ammunition, 10 million barrels of oil and 800,000 tons of general materials. Aside from the Yamada Ammunition Depot being vacated, this capacity has basically been maintained. Extensive supply capacity also exists in Okinawa, especially at the Makiminato base. Since the Indochina war these functions have been curtailed, but facilities maintenance personnel are still stationed there, and a system is prepared to expand supply and repair operations whenever necessary. Makiminato service and supply base covers three square kilometers; the warehouses themselves occupy 200,000 square meters. The Air Force and Navy also have their own service and supply depots both in Japan and Okinawa. Thus, the U.S. forces in Japan and south Korea can function as a single viable military force conducting unified operations.

The Present State of Japan-South Korea Military Cooperation

The Japanese and ROK militaries have been indirectly allied, with the U.S. Far East military as the axis, since the early 1950's. They had a common "parent" in the U.S., and consequently share much in the way of strategies, equipment, terminology and organization. But Japan and south Korea direct military cooperation preceded the conclusion of the Normalization Treaty in 1965. In March 1961 General Song Yo Chan of the south Korean military regime and Ground SDF chief of staff Sugita Ichiji met for a night of secret consultations in Tokyo. Sugita himself related afterwards that they pledged a close alliance for the future.

After 1965, direct cooperation between active-duty forces began, as Seburiyama base demonstrates. The arrangement of both governments is of course necessary for such constant cooperation to be possible; a secret military aggreement was entered into, based on the Japan-ROK Normalization Treaty. On October 28, 1975, at the House of Representatives Budget Committee, the existence of a "top secret" military affairs pact (AKAC 62) between the U.S., south Korea and Japan was confirmed. In addition, there were two more agreements (AKAA 283 and AKAA 2002), classified "secret", among 11 countries concerning electronic signals for air defense identification. Defense authorities acknowledged the existence of these pacts, but refused to release them to the Diet. Intelligence exchange agreements with south Korea likewise are in effect.

Periodic intelligence consultations between the two militaries take place once a year, during which the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ground, Maritime and Air representatives of the SDF meet with their south Korean counterparts. These talks were interrupted for over a year recently by the Kim Dae Jung dispute, but the ground and air forces resumed their meeting again in spring 1975, and in early June, 1975 a consultation was held between the Chief of Section 2 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Office from Japan and the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff. In addition to the frequent exchange visits of high ranking officers, colonels from the Ground and Air SDF are stationed in Seoul as Defense Attaches, and they maintain regular contact.

At the Ground SDF Investigations School, the research and training organ for spying and illegal subversive activities, there is a course in the Korean language; Korean is also offered as an elective area on the officer's school entrance examination. In these ways the accumulation of intelligence concerning the Korean Peninsula and military cooperation is promoted. COMINT (communication intelligence) is considered very important as a means of gathering intelligence; these operations involve intercepting and decoding foreign nation's communications, air navigation, radar, and missile control transmissions as a source of intelligence.

In the SDF, this function is the responsibility of the Special Office of Section 2 of the Ground SDF Chief of Staff Office, which has communication outposts at seven spots, including Higashi-Chitose, Kikaigashima (Amami Islands) and units dispatched to two spots. Although it is titled Section 2 of the GSDF Chief of Staff Office, in reality it is a combined agency of the three SDF branches, with 1,050 personnel and a 1974 budget of 487 million yen (about $1.62 million). Its main office is at the Ichigaya base. Of the outposts, the ones that are related to the Korean Peninsula are primarily Miho (Tottori Pref.) and Tachiarai (Fukuoka Pref.), with others at Kofunato (Niigata Pref.) and Oh-i (Saitama Pref.). The Tachiarai branch was built in 1954 and the Miho branch in 1962. While the normalization negotiations were taking place, the Korean newspaper *Hankuk Ilbo* reported Dec. 2, 1961 that the SDF had deciphered all of the ROK coded transmissions, necessitating the dispatch of special envoys from Seoul to Tokyo to convey important instructions. With this kind of ability, the communications of all of Japan's neighbors, including the DPRK and the ROK, are being gathered, deciphered and analyzed.

In addition to the COMINT unit, the SDF maintains an ELINT (electronic intelligence) unit. This unit picks up and analyzes the special characteristics of electric waves to determine the position, quantity, direction and type of electronic machinery. ELINT is attached to the Air SDF, but its content is not known; it is certain that it exists at Wakkanai.

Arrest of Jap. Ex-P.M. Shocks Seoul

The arrest of Tanaka, ex-prime minister of Japan, involved in the dirty scandal of the "Lockheed" Aircraft Company has thrown the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea into serious uneasiness.

According to reports, the south Korean puppet clique are fidgeting in mortal fear and uneasiness over the fact that the system of the Liberal Democratic Party regime in Japan which has all along zealously supported them for over 30 years after the war got a good thrashing for the scandal and their own crime in getting involved in the "Lockheed" scandal might be brought to light.

A Jiji press report from Seoul said that the "news of the arrest of ex-prime minister Tanaka caused a great stir in south Korea." "The south Korean 'government' authorities are paying attention to the possible influence of the arrest of Tanaka upon the future of the conservative regime in Japan and watching the development of the situation with an uneasy anticipation that the existing relations between Japan and south Korea might undergo a change on account of the confusion within the Liberal Democratic Party," it added.

This is by no means accidental.

As is known to the world, the corruption of traitor Pak Jung Hi is so dastardly that it defies comparison with that committed by the successive puppet rulers preceding him in scale and method, scope and content.

According to materials disclosed, the "Lockheed" Aircraft Company started stretching its crooked hands to south Korea from 1973.

On July 6 that year, "Lockheed" officials secretly signed what they call "brokerage contract" with Kodama, its sales-agent in Japan and market-seeker, who is a fanatic "anti-communist" element and a bigwig of the extreme rightist forces in Japan, promising him a reward of one billion yen if he bribed traitor Pak Jung Hi and paved the way for selling to south Korea its aircraft "TriStars". And a great portion of the "Lockheed's" bribe payments reportedly flowed into the pocket of traitor Pak Jung Hi through Kodama.

Kodama had long played the role of a middleman linking the notorious "pro-south Korean" elements in the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Traitor Pak Jung Hi worshiped him as his so-called "policy adviser."

Among the guides of the "Lockheed" in its infiltration into south Korea is Osano Kenji, a notorious monopoly capitalist of Japan. He had grabbed about ten per cent of the stocks of the "Taehan Airlines" of south Korea by July 1972 and worked out the "plan for the development of Cheju-do Island for tourism" hand in glove with the "Hanjin interests" of Cho Jung Hun, a comprador capitalist, the help of traitor Pak Jung Hi from 1973.

Osano known as a "backstage figure" manipulating the conservative political and financial circles of Japan behind the scene was on very intimate terms with Tanaka, ex-prime minister of Japan. This led to the shady Tanaka-Osano-"Hanjin interests"-Pak Jung Hi adhesion surrounding the "Lockheed" payoff scandal.

After bribing Tanaka and other "grey dignitaries" of Japan through such notorious brokers and swindlers as Kodama and Osano, the "Lockheed" sold its aircraft to Japan and raked in undue profits and stretched its crooked hands of expansion even to south Korea by bribing traitor Pak Jung Hi and Co.

By receiving a few dollars from the "Lockheed", Pak Jung Hi committed without hesitation the unpardonable criminal act of offering south Korea more thoroughly as a commodity market of the U.S. imperialist monopolies.

Involved in the "Lockheed" scandal through the Japanese brokers, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are most afraid of the exposure of their grave crime today when Kodama has been prosecuted and is examined and even Tanaka has been arrested.

Pak Jung Hi is now desperately trying to be cloud the "Lockheed" scandal.

The south Korean people will never tolerate the crimes of Pak Jung Hi, the chieftain of the illicit money-makers and traitor to the nation.

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